

# GERMANY'S ALLY.

Prince Bismarck Declares That Prussia's Colonizing Plans Shall Accord With England.

## GOING HAND IN HAND.

Despite the Premier's Earnestness the Reichstag Appoints a Committee to Consider the East Africa Bill.

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BERLIN, Jan. 26.—After the discussion in the Reichstag to-day the East Africa bill was referred to a committee of twenty-one members. Under urgency the bill will be reported and read a second time on Tuesday. The interest in to-day's debate centered in the speech of Prince Bismarck, which was delivered with unusual animation and unmistakable earnestness. The chancellor said he could not undertake to be responsible for everything, and that something must be left to the officials sent there to settle affairs. "Touching the question of the position we take toward foreign powers," he said, "I can only say we have proceeded and ever shall proceed solely in agreement with England, the greatest colonial power of the world. I deny, therefore, emphatically, the suggestion that we have any intention to proceed against the Sultan of Zanzibar in opposition to the wishes of England in Zanzibar. Also in Samoa we are in the fullest accord with England and advance heart and hand with her (cheers). We are absolutely resolved to be one with the English government and to uphold the unity we have shared with the English in Africa. (Cheers.) The only unpleasantness that has arisen has been with subordinate officials for whom the government neither cares nor will be responsible. It has never occurred to us that we should ask England for assistance in our own sphere of power. Such a thing is beyond the range of possibility. I can not recognize the necessity for a discussion of this bill in committee. I could just as well say to a full house what I might have said to such a committee. The time gained on this question is not only money, but blood gained. Besides, we have no information that can be given to the committee about the details of our plans, the force to be enrolled and their arms and ammunition, for fear of making our foes acquainted with them. A blockade has less of a military than of a political significance. The chief thing was to prove to the natives the unity existing between Germany and England, and also to show the European powers that the concert was complete. We have concluded no treaties with England, but can regard her as an old historic ally, with whom we have been in touch for 150 years." The chancellor adverted to the criticism of Herr Battenberg, taunting him with a change of colonial policy, and read passages from speeches made in 1885 and admitted he had departed from the opinions therein expressed, but his present action was dictated solely by immediate circumstances. "For the sake of two million marks," he continued, "I cannot throw myself against the great impulse of the nation, or offer opposition to the will of the whole country. To this day I am not a colonial man. I entertain the gravest apprehension on the subject, but have been compelled to yield to the general demand of the nation. I would venture to advise Herr Battenberg to follow my example. We cannot look for results in three months; no, nor in three years—perhaps thirty years hence. The people may rue to-day's neglect of duty. If the locomotive of the empire has struck out a track for itself, I will not be the one to throw stones in its way."

Returning to the bill, he held it was not a question of the East Africa company, but of civilization. They must keep their eyes fixed on the suppression of the slave trade and must obtain the mastery of the traffic. A further task before them was the civilization of the fertile strip on the east African coast. Prince Bismarck left the Reichstag after the reference of the bill to the committee.

The emperor's birthday will be celebrated to-morrow. A section of students, irritated by remarks which the emperor recently addressed to Rector Gebhardt, propose to hold a hostile demonstration in front of the Palace. Prof. Gebhardt says the emperor severely commented upon the immoral life of the students and their tendency to irreligion. His majesty said the majority of students were good, but the few bad ones were dangerous. Prof. Gebhardt, who does not appear to have been capable of making a reply. The police have been warned of the discontent among the students and are taking precautions to prevent their assembling near the palace.

### A Horse's Ear for Music.

Chicago Herald: The following story is told by Fred Grant: In his last year at West Point he held the position of captain of artillery. One day the visiting officer, who happened to be his father, General Grant, held an inspection and drill. After the cadets had assembled on the parade ground it was decided to give the commands by bugle call. The officers would then deliver them by word of mouth to the men.

Fred Grant had a notoriously bad ear for music. He had never been able to master a single tune, and, worse still, had no idea of time. When the announcement of the mode of giving the commands was made he rushed up to a comrade and said: "Great goodness! what shall I do? I can't tell the difference between the 'charge' and the 'retreat'."

His friends advised him to change his horse for Mazarin, a horse of one of the sergeants. She would carry him through. He hastily did so, and watched every movement of his animal during the ensuing evolutions. The admonition staggered "to ward" the knowing animal advanced, and the command was accordingly given to the men. When the call of "halt" came Mazarin stood like a rock, and the proper order was issued by the officer. In this way the horse, by its ear for music, told its rider the orders of the day, and carried him safely through the complicated movements of the drill.

### A Place for Backville.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The St. James Gazette states that Sir W. A. White, British ambassador to Turkey, will shortly retire and that he will be succeeded by Backville.

### Bucklen's Arnica Balm.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions; and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. S. Hale & Co.

## THAT TARIFF BILL.

The Senate Substitute Committed to the Care of Mills' Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The speaker laid before the house the Mills tariff bill with the senate substitute, with the request of the senate for a conference. Reed, Maine, moved to concur in the senate substitute. Mr. Miller, Tenn., raised the point of order that the substitute must first be considered in committee of the whole. Mills, Texas, pointed out that it must be referred to the committee on ways and means. Reed urged the necessity of speedy action and asked that no delays be interposed beyond the necessary one of service to the committee of the whole. Mills, Texas, declared the senate in presenting this bill in advance of its reception of the house bill was assuming the prerogatives of the house and was proposing to increase taxation when the treasury was growing with a surplus.

McKinley, Ohio, followed Mills. He said the question as to whether there was any revenue legislation before the conclusion of the present congress depended very much upon the action taken to-day upon the motion made by the gentleman from Maine. Everybody knew if the bill with the senate amendment was sent to the ways and means committee no practical legislation would be had this session, not at this very point the house would determine whether the country would have any reduction of revenue or whether the excess collections were to be continued for twelve or fourteen months longer. The senate had respectfully asked the house to grant a committee of conference. If the house would meet the senate in free conference and accept the common ground as found in both bills, it could reduce the revenue from \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000. All that was necessary was to examine the items common to both bills. The administrative features of the bill had nothing to do with politics. They had nothing to do with free trade or protection. They had nothing to do with high tariff or low tariff. They were above politics, but they had everything to do with an honest administration of the customs laws, whether based on the principle of protection or on the principle of free trade. Why not, as practical men, seeking to relieve the treasury of its congested condition, way not meet the conditions which the president had prescribed? I ask the question on both sides of the house to signalize the close of this democratic congress with some practical, patriotic results.

Miller, of Tennessee, supported Mills.

Reed replied and Breckenridge, Kentucky, said the remarks showed he merely made his motion for the purpose of giving himself and his colleagues an opportunity to make speeches to the country and seemingly for the purpose of putting the democratic side in a false position. The Mills tariff bill had been sent to the senate under the provision of the constitution which gave the senate power to amend revenue bills originating in the house. The senate had not done that, as the gentleman from Ohio had frankly admitted. It had framed a different bill, based on a different principle. The bill came back to the house months after the bill was sent to it and suddenly the gentleman of the other side, who had always declared there was no necessity for a revision of the tariff, were exceedingly anxious for a speedy settlement. It seemed to him this was simply a proposition that the house should empty itself, not of its rights alone, but of its duty to consider the question of taxation both external and internal. If the bill was sent to the ways and means committee he would try to see that the committee reported back the bill in accordance with the principles of the bill reported last session. As the gentleman of the senate bill, he had nothing to say. Of course, if the gentleman from Ohio was correct and the senate bill was entirely different from the house bill, he was opposed to it.

Reed then asked for unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill, but Mills objected. McKinley then asked unanimous consent for consideration of the resolution making the tariff bill the order for Feb. 4, and providing for a vote on concurrence or non-concurrence in the senate amendment after twelve hours' debate. To this Mills also objected. So the bill with the senate amendment was sent to the committee on ways and means.

McCreary reported Edmunds' resolution, declaring the sense of the United States in respect to the connection of European governments with inter-oceanic cables and the isthmus of Darien and asked the resolution might be recommended and the committee granted leave to report at any time.

Outwaite, of Ohio, objected. No compromise could be arrived at and the demand for the regular order of business of Indiana, acted as an unconditional objection. But later in the day the request was acceded to.

A resolution was passed appropriating \$50,000 for payment to the legal representatives of James B. Eads.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil service bill. The greater part of the afternoon was consumed in consideration of the proposed amendment coming from the committee on appropriations, appropriating \$150,000 for the investigation of the best method of irrigating arid regions. On motion of Symes, of Colorado, the amendment was amended by increasing the appropriation to \$250,000. The question being on the amendment as amended it received a large majority vote, but Holman, of Indiana, raised the point "no quorum," not in antagonism to the amendment, but for the purpose of compelling the committee to allow a vote to be taken on an amendment which he desired to offer repealing the act for the sale of desert lands in certain states and territories. The committee thereupon rose and the house adjourned.

## REAL ESTATE REVIEW.

Business Fifty per Cent. Better Than the Corresponding Period of Last Year.

The real estate men are among the busiest in the city these days, and especially during the past week have they been on the go. Townsite lots are among the principal properties in demand, money being freely invested for them. The sales for January are fifty per cent greater than the same month of last year. January is looked upon generally as a dull month, and if the business increases with the usual proportion of the months of February and March some lively times may be expected. The sale of lots in the Flower Garden and Blake additions continue large and sell at a good figure, the real estate dealers getting all that they ask. Within thirty days Wallace & Thornburgh have sold \$25,000 worth of lots in these additions to Helena. Ten residences have also changed hands within the week; four in the Flower Garden addition and the balance in and about the city. There are plenty of lots in the market, however, when it is considered that Helena has thirty townsite additions and room for many more. Real estate men say that if any intended purchasing they should do so pretty soon, as a general rise will occur next month. There are numerous inquiries for property and heavy sales within the coming week are anticipated. One firm in the city have 150 dwelling houses in course of erection in the several adjacent townsites. It is said that in the course of a few weeks a handsome brick building will be erected on the lot just east of the assay office on Broadway.

Reserve your sleeping car berths for the St. Paul excursion at the Montana Central city ticket office.

## THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Railroads Willing to Reduce Local Rates According to the Report of a Special Committee.

## THE NEXT CENTENNIAL.

A. J. Davidson and R. J. Walker to Represent Montana at the Constitutional Centennial At Washington.

A special meeting of the directors of the Helena board of trade was held in the parlors of the First National bank yesterday afternoon, with Vice-President A. M. Holter in the chair. The principal object of the meeting was to hear the report of the committee appointed to confer with the local managers of the Northern Pacific and Montana Central roads on the subject of freight rates. The result of the committee's visit as reported by Mr. Parcken was that several concessions had been made to local points which would to a certain degree facilitate the jobbing business that Helena merchants are seeking to establish, and while the reductions made on certain articles are satisfactory to the board of trade, it desires to have the railroads go still further in their reductions. Mr. Parcken submitted a verbal report, which was accepted.

T. C. Power, chairman of the committee appointed at the last meeting, reported progress in legislation on the subjects of assessments, notices to taxpayers and notices to people affected by county roads, and a revision of the statutes on limitation and water rights.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the executive committee for the year 1889, who, with the officers, compose the committee of nine: T. C. Power, Henry Klein, R. C. Wallace and E. W. Knight. The following preamble and resolution were adopted:

"Whereas, in this year 1889 occurs the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the constitution of the United States; and whereas, the National Board of Promotion will celebrate at Washington City this momentous centennial on the 30th day of April next, in which the sixteen American republics are expected to participate, in the persons of their chief executives and chief judicial officers and other civil and military personages of their governments, together with many thousands from America and other lands, who will join the president of the United States, the congress of the American union, the justices of the supreme court, the governors of the forty-six states and territories in suitable ceremonies in honor of said event, and

"Whereas, the president and secretary of all boards of trade are made members of the board of the board of promotion and invited to participate in the proceedings of the coming anniversary. Therefore

"Resolved, That the Helena board of trade accept of the distinction and extend to its president and secretary, and hereby constitute A. J. Davidson, president, and Robert C. Walker, secretary, as delegates to the great centennial.

"Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to Alexander D. Anderson, secretary of the national board of promotion."

### Job Work.

The Independent job rooms are now the most complete in the territory. Within the past few weeks we have received a complete line of new type, and are now prepared to do both plain and fancy work on the shortest notice.

### Obituary.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 26.—Inspector-General Roger Jones, United States Army, died here this morning.

## BOOMING SPOKANE.

What Three Years Have Done for the Advancement of a Live Western Town.

CEUR D'ALENE MISSION, Jan. 23.—[Special Correspondence of the Independent.]—Three years ago I paid my first visit to Spokane Falls and was much impressed with the place and its outlook. Property then was very low, not yet having felt the impetus of the rapid growth that had set in. But three years have wrought wondrous changes in this fair city, and now everything is booming. I don't know how high in the picture business property may be, but residence property south of the railroad that three years ago was high at \$1,000, is now refused at \$4,000. A score of fine blocks, the peer of anything in the west, have been erected, and others are in process of erection that will eclipse anything that is now built. The location for a city is beautiful and the natural advantages unsurpassed. The people seem to appreciate their advantages and are reaching out for permanent trade, and are laying their foundations broad and deep. In the matter of hotels I think there is no town between St. Paul and the Pacific that can compare. The streets are woven over with wires for electric plants, public and private telephone, and telegraph wires until they form a net work. In addition to the most complete electric lighting plants, which are operated by water at a minimum of cost, there is a flourishing gas works, and altogether Spokane Falls is one of the best lighted cities in the west. As an index of the rapid growth of the place, the increase of postal business may be taken as a guide. In 1886 the total sale of stamps, envelopes, etc., was about \$8,000. In this fiscal year it will exceed \$22,000, being only a few thousand below Helena. The manufacturing interests and general business will show a corresponding increase, and the increase in value in real estate even a greater ratio. The increase in population is also something remarkable, and taking it altogether the progress of the city is far in excess of the most enthusiastic of its friends. The magnificent water power of the falls is being slowly utilized, but as yet hardly a tithe of its waters had been harnessed. A huge stone wall is being erected along one of the islands, preparatory to utilizing another section of the falls, and the old works have been recently enlarged. When Nature placed these falls it seems as though especial reference was had to their usefulness to man. The river at this point is divided by numerous islands, that form natural dams of lava, high and firm, and so close together that the pent-up waters acquire great force as they rush down between them. A trifle of a dam and a gateway is all that is required to utilize the water, which at all times comes down from the lakes above in inexhaustible quantities. No "Wily Woolston" can ever get a corner on water here, either for domestic or other use, and the Spokanites are therefore a happy people.

The old Ceur d'Alene mission is a historical spot and one of the connecting links between the past and the present.

In 1841 as I am informed, Father Ravelli, accompanied by a single companion, penetrated the wilderness and founded the present mission. Soon after he was relieved by Father Josette, who still lives next to the old mission building, a venerable man of upwards of 84 years. The old mission house is still an imposing structure, standing on a beautiful rolling point that is half surrounded by an arm of the river; and in the eyes of the simple natives, when it was built, must have seemed like a temple of Solomon. The building is made of logs that were dragged to the spot by Indians, and under the direction of Father Ravelli, and assisted by his labor, the temple of worship was raised and completed without the use of a single nail.

It is a fit monument to the heroic and self-sacrificing men who have given their lives for the good of the simple Indians, who have always been peaceable and happy under their care and guidance. Priest and church have grown old and venerable together, and together may they pass into history. Both will crumble to dust, but so long as time or eternity shall last, their influence will live as a blessing to humanity.

HORACE F. BROWN.

## LOOKING US OVER.

An Attache of the German Legation on a Visit to America to Pry Into Our Fighting Abilities.

## SECRETS WELL GUARDED.

An American Officer Who Once Tried to Get an Insight Into Prussia's Affairs Relates His Experience.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Mr. Petri, technically an attache of the German legation, has just arrived from Berlin. His mission is supposed to cover a comprehensive and rapid survey of the military and naval resources of the United States in defense and offense. Particularly he is presumed to inspect the harbor defenses of the principal sea ports and incidentally make a report on our ability to command sea-going steamers which could be speedily converted into commerce destroying privateers.

In connection with the above visit, the following experience of an American naval officer in Germany is timely. The officer says: "I was sent to Europe not long ago on an important errand, and it became my duty to form the acquaintance of foreign naval officers, in order to accomplish certain ends I had in view. I met many of them at dinners, receptions and entertainments, and was surprised to find out how well they were informed on American naval affairs. I had occasion to visit Kiel, Germany, for the purpose of visiting the dock yards there. I felt sure that my credentials would admit me to the place, but they did not. I tried a little game of getting the desired pass, by reaching the officials through the use of wine and fine dinners. One day a fine looking German officer met me as I was coming out of my hotel. 'Hello,' said he, slapping me on the shoulder, 'have you got in yet?' He spoke such pure English that for a moment or so I was mollified."

"No," I replied, "will you get me in?"

"I can't," and thereupon he remarked: "It is easier to get into your yards than ours."

I looked at the officer intently, and found by his uniform that he was the chief naval constructor, and the man of all men in the German navy that I wanted to meet. "Will you take a glass of wine with me?" I asked. He consented, and we returned to the hotel.

"After a few minutes' conversation we became quite friendly, and I was surprised at the insight he had of our naval affairs. He astonished me by inquiring about certain officers who were at the New York navy yard during the late war. I could not restrain my curiosity, and I asked him: 'How did you become acquainted with the officers?' 'The story is a short one,' he replied. 'When the war broke out in 1861 I was in the German navy, and I got orders to go to America and study your methods of building ships and getting guns ready for use. When I got to New York my dress was that of a plain German mechanic. I got work as a carpenter and ship joiner under a fictitious name, and in a short time I got used to the nickname 'Dutchy.' Nobody knew me, and my curious questions were never suspected, and the workmen readily and in a good humored way answered them. I helped to build and repair ships, and in time got hold of much information. I made plans of the vessels, machinery, guns, rigging, and, in fact got everything. I worked hard at night in my room, and kept my government as well posted as I could. The more English I learned the better I understood things that the workmen said in my hearing. I worked on the big ship Dunderberg; also on the Merrimac, at Norfolk, and on some of the monitors. I sent much valuable information home. Now you see the reason why you can't get into our yard."

"The narrative was straightforward, and was so full of facts concerning men

and affairs that I readily saw how the German naval constructor got onto my visit, and although I tried to convince him to the contrary, he was not to be hoodwinked. I know where Kiel is, and that it has a dock yard, but I'll have to go to Kiel as a German mechanic before I can get inside of that place. This shows how necessary it is to keep an eye on foreigners in our navy yards if we want to keep our secrets."

## DON'T PLAY FARO.

Washington Claims to Have No Gambling Dens, King Poker Having Full Say.

Washington letter: The police here claim that there is not single gambling den in the city of Washington. This is probably a statement of fact, for when the Washingtonian wishes to "dally with the tiger" nowadays he takes the ferry boat and hires him away to Alexandria, just across the Potomac on the Virginia shore, where he will find gamblers and gambling in all forms. All of the noted gambling places of the capital are closed, and probably will be for some time; but those who are fond of cards are not deprived of their favorite game. Poker has taken the place of faro, and if the walls of some rooms in the fashionable hotels could tell a story, there would be a series of sensations which would shake up more than one community outside of Washington. I hear that not more than a week ago there was a poker game going on in a hotel on Fifteenth street which dazzled even those who were in the habit of risking a few thousands in the course of an evening. At the close of this particular game an ex-senator from a southern state buttoned his overcoat over \$23,000 in cash and some checks and promissory notes for a lesser amount. In all, his winnings represented about \$35,000.

This incident calls to mind the peculiar antics of an aged lady living in the fashionable West End, whose house is the resort of some of the wealthiest of the young sports here, as well as that of some others. Poker is played here nightly and the "old party" invariably takes a hand. There never has been any suspicion that the hostess resorts to any but fair means to get the advantage, but it is quite noticeable that her winnings have been considerable and are not due to her superior playing. Her method is a very simple one. She never plays her gambling debts and her guests never trouble her for them. She never invites the different sets of gentlemen to her house on the same evening. Those who can afford to play for high stakes come one evening, those who want a medium game come another, and the remainder of her friends, who only lightly indulge, are to be found there on another occasion. There are some queer people in this world and every one doesn't have to work hard for a living.

### Summons.

In the District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the County of Lewis and Clark.

Jacob Seitzer, plaintiff, vs. J. J. Schenk, defendant.

The Geo. B. of the Territory of Montana, send greeting to the above named defendant: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the district court of the first judicial district of the territory of Montana, in and for the county of Lewis and Clark, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of four hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents for balance due on account of goods and merchandise and liquor sold and delivered, at their reasonable value, to defendant by plaintiff between January first, 1888, and January first, 1889; and to recover also \$315 and costs, and payable on a promissory note, of which plaintiff is the holder and owner for value executed and delivered to plaintiff by defendant on August second, 1888, payable to order with interest at one per cent per month from date until paid, and made and delivered in said county of Lewis and Clark.

And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take default and take judgment for the sum demanded in the complaint, viz, \$729.50, and costs of suit.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of the first judicial district of the Territory of Montana, in and for the county of Lewis and Clark, this 2nd day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine.

F. W. MCCONNELL, Clerk.

SEAL. Casey & Voss, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

# SANDS BROS. Annual Clearing Sale!

HAS BEGUN AND IT MEANS THE LOWEST PRICES THAT HAVE EVER BEEN KNOWN IN HELENA.

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS AND PLUSHES.

Great Value in Black Dress Silks.  
Great Value in Black Rhadame Satins.  
Great Bargains in Colored Gros Grain Silks.  
Great Bargains in Colored Rhadama Satins.

Great Mark Down in Fancy Striped Velvets.  
Splendid 19 inch Plush for \$1.08 a yard, worth \$1.50.  
A Tremendous offering in 19 inch Silk Plush.

## CLOAKS!

Our entire stock of Ladies' Wraps, Walking Jackets and Newmarkets, including 75 Handsome Winter Cloaks for Children in ages 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 will be sold at a discount of 35 per cent during this sale.

## OUR REMNANT COUNTER

Is a Great Feature of Attraction. It Consists of the following Goods:

Remnants of Cashmere.  
Henrietta Cloth.  
Black Goods.  
Wool Plaids.  
Fancy Dress Goods.  
Ladies Cloths.  
Fancy Tricots.  
Broadcloths.  
Red Flannels.  
White Flannels.  
French Plaid Flannels.  
Twilled Flannels.

Remnants Plaid Dress Gingham.  
Wash Goods.  
Red Table Linens.  
White Table Linens.  
Odd lots Turkish Towels.  
Remnants Sheetings.  
Muslin.  
Carpets.  
Wall Paper.

The Prices Are For This Sale Only.